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## OBITUARY.

COUNT ZICHY.—Count Eugen Zichy von Vasonykeö, born in July, 1837, at Mihaly, Hungary, died in December last. He made journeys to Central Asia, partly to establish, if possible, the position of the original home of the Huns. In 1895-96, he visited the Caucasus and Central Asia, and travelled also in the same regions in 1897-99. His first journey was described in a book "*Voyages au Caucase et en Asie centrale*" (1897). His later travels were especially rich in various scientific results, which began to appear in book form in 1900 under the title "*Dritte asiatische Forschungsreise des Grafen Eugen Zichy*" (German and Hungarian). Several scientific collaborators assisted him in the preparation of a number of volumes of this work which have not yet been published. It is hoped that arrangements to bring them out have been made.

H. C. RUSSELL.—The death of H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer of New South Wales, is announced. He was seventy-one years old and had served New South Wales in that position since 1870. His geographical interests, also, were considerable. His studies threw light on the problem of Lake George in New South Wales, which at one time is a widespread sheet of water teeming with fish and then, during a period of desiccation its waters are evaporated and crops are raised on the lake floor. The colony was greatly indebted to him for his organization of the meteorological service, his labours in this field having contributed to its prosperity.

DR. ALFRED KIRCHHOFF.—Dr. Kirchhoff, Emeritus Professor of Geography in the University of Halle, died on Feb. 8, aged 68 years. He studied natural history in Jena and Bonn (1858-61), and, after years of work in the school room, became professor in the University of Halle in 1873. He retired from active educational life in 1904 to his home at Mockau, near Leipzig. He was a prolific writer, and his literary as well as his professional work established his place among leading geographers. Many editions of his text-books have been used in German schools. The interaction between geographical environment and organic and inorganic forms of life was one of his favourite subjects. His book *Mensch und Erde* was issued in an excellent English edition (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York) in 1906.

## NEW MAPS.

## AFRICA.

AFRICA.—Diagram to Illustrate the Progress of the Delimitation of British Frontiers in Africa. Scale, 450 miles to an inch. *Colonial Reports*, No. 500, London, 1906.

Shows in red the condition of the British frontiers in Africa to August 1906. The frontier lines that have been marked and ratified are distinguished from those which have only been surveyed, or have not yet been surveyed.

SAHARA.—Région de Beni-Abbès. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. By Captain Béranger. *Bulletin Trimestriel* of the Geographical and Archæological Society of Oran, Dec., 1906.

SAHARA.—Région de Beni-Abbès. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. Same author and publication as above.

These two maps illustrate a long paper by Captain Béranger on this region in the eastern part of the Algerian Sahara. This oasis, on the border of the Great Erg, was occupied by French troops in 1901, and Captain Béranger lived at the post for a year, and has written a very careful paper on its geology, geography, resources, population, and industries. His maps are black-and-white sketches. The first shows the topography, wells, routes, and fossiliferous beds for a wide district around Beni-Abbès from Igli in the north to the south of Wargla. The second is a more detailed map of the oasis and its immediate environs, showing the distribution of date-palm planting and irrigation canals, the dunes of the neighbouring Great Erg on the north-east and the border of the Hamada in the south-west.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—Parts of the Provinces of Kabba and Bassa. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.89 statute miles to an inch. From compass and plane table surveys by D. Cator (1904-6). *The Geog. Jour.*, March, 1907.

The lower Niger, between Ida and the junction of the Niger and Benue, divides these provinces. A good sketch map with many place-names, routes, and streams.

## AMERICA.

### U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, March, 1907.

Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, April, 1907.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Map of North Carolina showing the distribution of Iron Ores. Scale, 1:267,200, or 20 statute miles to an inch. (In pocket.) The North Carolina Geological Survey, Raleigh, 1892.

This map of the distribution of iron ores in North Carolina was the result of the field work of H. B. C. Nitze in 1891 and 1892. The ores occur mainly in the older crystalline schists. The map illustrates *Bulletin 1* of this Survey.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Physiographic Map of North Carolina. In *Bulletin 2* of the North Carolina Geological Survey, Raleigh, 1906.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Map showing geographical distribution in North Carolina of Granite and Gneiss. *Bulletin 2* as above.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Map of western portion of North Carolina showing distribution of Marble Beds. *Bulletin 2* as above.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Map of Central Portion of North Carolina showing Distribution of the Triassic Sandstone. *Bulletin 2* as above.

These four maps, printed without scales, illustrate a monograph on the building and ornamental stones of North Carolina by Thomas L. Watson and Francis B. Laney, with the collaboration of George P. Merrill. In preparing the maps, the resources of the U. S. Geological Survey were drawn upon whenever possible. The evidence shows the State to be well supplied with a great variety of building stone materials, particularly those of a granitic type.

CANADA.—Province of Nova Scotia. Scale, 1:63,360, or one statute mile to an inch. Sheets 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 74, 75, 76, 82, 83. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1905. (Price, 10c. a sheet.)

These are geological sheets. Colours are used to show geological formations.

Roads, railroads, streams, and places are in black. The scale permits a large amount of this detail. The coast-lines are based upon triangulation, but many positions in the interior depend upon less exact data, as chain, odometer, and pace surveys. The maps are not topographic except as relates to the drainage. The bases upon which to impose the geological information are therefore not so exact as those supplied in our geologic folios. Every sheet, however, gives the nature of the sources of information and, as relates to the geology, references to the literature covering the geology of that sheet. Heights are given in feet above sea-level, the position of commercial minerals and metals is shown, and the approximate magnetic declination appears on each sheet.

BAFFIN BAY.—Karte der Meeresströmungen im Bereich der Baffin-Bai. 1:12,000,000, or 189.3 statute miles to an inch. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Meereskunde und des Geographischen Instituts an der Universität Berlin. Heft 7, 1906.

Illustrates the monograph by Dr. Ludwig Mecking on "Die Eistrift aus dem Bereich der Baffin-Bai beherrscht von Strom und Wetter," to which this number is devoted. All the observed currents from Robeson Channel to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and from Banks Land to the East Greenland Sea are shown by arrows in blue.

#### ASIA.

CHINA.—(1) Sketch Map to Illustrate Notes on the Liao River System and Rivers rising in Wei-Ch'ang. Scale, 1:3,000,000, or 47.35 statute miles to an inch. *The Geog. Jour.*, London, March, 1907.

CHINA.—(2) Sketch Map of Part of Outer Chih-li. Showing Limits of Wei-ch'ang or Imperial Hunting Ground and the Upper Courses of the Lan, Pai, Ying-ch'ing and Huang Rivers. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. *The Geog. Jour.*, March, 1907.

CHINA.—(3) Routes and rivers in An-hui and parts of adjacent provinces. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.78 statute miles to an inch. *The Geog. Jour.*, March, 1907.

These maps illustrate a paper by Lieut.-Colonel A. W. S. Wingate on "Nine Years' Survey and Exploration in Northern and Central China." The first two are black-and-white sketches. No. 3 is a map in colours—black for names, telegraphs and railroads, blue for hydrography, and red for exploration and survey routes. It is based upon plane-table surveys and sketches. The route surveys on this sheet are adjusted to the recent Admiralty positions of Wu-hu and Hankow. These maps supply considerable material for the improvement of atlas sheets.

#### EUROPE.

TURKEY.—Adrianople. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Published by the Topographical Section, General Staff, British War Office. Selling Agents, Edward Stanford, London, 1906. (Price, 2s 6d.)

This is the second sheet of a map of Turkey which is now being issued by the Topographical Section of the British War Office. The first sheet to appear was that of the Constantinople region, to the south-east of the area covered by the present sheet. It is said to be the intention to map the whole of Turkey on this comparatively large scale, and it is to be hoped that this will be done. Elevations are shown by approximate contours with vertical interval of 100 feet. Contours

are in brown, forest areas in green, drainage and stream names in blue, other names and most of the roads in black, and the main highways in brown. The English equivalents for many Turkish geographical expressions are given. This is the latest contribution to the mapping of Turkey, and it is probably correct to say that it excels any other map of the same region in the amount of information it gives.

#### GENERAL.

INDIAN OCEAN.—The Central Islands of the Seychelles Group. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.94 statute miles to an inch. With an inset of the Seychelles and Amirante Groups on a scale of 1:10.47 statute miles to an inch. *The Geog. Jour.*, London, Feb., 1907.

The map in colours includes all the more important islands of the Seychelles Group on a scale large enough to give an excellent idea of their topography, the coral reef, and the surrounding seas. The indication of the sea-floor contours is especially informing, four tints of blue representing areas of 10, 20, 30 and over 30 fathoms, besides which many soundings are given. The quality of the sea-floor (coral, globigerina, etc.) is indicated. The map illustrates a paper on the Seychelles Archipelago by J. Stanley Gardiner.

INDIAN OCEAN.—Scale 1:7,000,000, or 110.47 statute miles to an inch. *The Geog. Jour.*, London, Oct., 1906.

This chart illustrates a paper on The Indian Ocean by J. Stanley Gardiner, and is noteworthy as based chiefly upon numerous soundings by the Percy Sladen Expedition, 1905, in the Indian Ocean, and especially in the neighbourhood of the Chagos, Seychelles, Farquhar and Amirante Groups, the Saya de Malha and Nazareth Banks, and also a line across the ocean near the 20th parallel, S. Lat. Soundings are expressed in fathoms and the various qualities of the bottom are indicated.

### ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

JANUARY-MARCH, 1907.

#### AFRICA.

CORDIER, HENRI.—Le Périphe d'Afrique. Du Cap au Zambèse et à l'Océan Indien. (Illustrations.) Paris, E. Guilmoto. [1906.] 8vo.

[EGYPT.] BALFOUR, ANDREW.—Second Report of the Wellcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. (Map and Illustrations.) Khartoum, Dep't of Education, Sudan Government. 1906. 4to. [*Gift from the Author, Director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories.*]

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.—Temple of Deir El Bahari. By Edouard Naville. Part V: Plates CXIX-CL. The Upper Court and Sanctuary. London, Egypt Ex. Fund. 1906. Folio.

JOHNSON, W. S.—Orangia. A Geographical Reader of the Orange River Colony. [Map and Illustrations.] London, Longmans, Green & Co. 1906. 16mo. [*Gift.*]

SANDERSON, EDGAR.—Great Britain in Modern Africa. With Portraits (and Map). London, Seeley & Co. 1907. 8vo. [*Gift.*]